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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904.

Democratic Candidates.

Judge George Gray, of Delaware, Coun-
cilor of Presidents.

The "Philadelphia North Ameri-
can," in discussing the Presidential
candidates "best fitted to represent
the Democratic party," puts the name
of Grover Cleveland at the head of
the list, but adds that the ex-Presi-
dent "has not sought to alter the in-
ference, general throughout the coun-
try, however, that he has retired per-
manently from public life." Even if
Mr. Cleveland should decide to "al-
ter" the aforesaid "inference," the
leaders of the Democratic party show
no signs of revoking their mandate
against his nomination.

Our contemporary declares that
"from the point of view of national
usefulness—not party service—Judge
George Gray, of Delaware, seems to
be second on the list." We fully con-
cur in the statement that Judge Gray
"has served both the Democratic and
Republican parties as a citizen, and
the leaders of each have commended
his achievements." His record is one
of honor and distinction—fourteen
years in the Senate, a term on the
Joint High Commission to settle dis-
putes between this country and Can-
ada, member of the Peace Commission
of 1898, of the International Arbitra-
tion Commission to The Hague in
1900, president of the Coal Strike
Commission, and United States circuit
judge. It is a fact that in the Senate
he was a mainstay to the second
Cleveland Administration, and a val-
ued counselor of President McKin-
ley. Yet these two facts, which were
regarded by men of both parties as
proofs of Judge Gray's high charac-
ter and splendid ability, are cited by
some of the Bryanites as reasons why
he should not be nominated. In other
words, his very strength is, to their
minds, an element of weakness.
Strange inconsistency!

Judge Gray is not a candidate in
the sense of seeking the Democratic
nomination. If the Bryan element
dominates the convention he will not
be the party standard bearer. But
whether nominated or eliminated,
there is no rubbing out the fact that
he is, from every point of view, one
of the foremost men in the Republic.

U. S. Marshal Colbert.

Serious Charges Against Him Under In-
vestigation by the Attorney General.

Some time ago The Times had oc-
casion to refer to the conduct of Ben-
jamin H. Colbert, the United States
marshal for the Southern district of
the Indian Territory, especially his
connection with the Tribal Develop-
ment Company.

The Attorney General, in his reply
to a resolution of the House of Rep-
resentatives calling for information
in regard to the investigation by ex-
aminers of the Department of Jus-
tice of charges brought by S. M. Bro-
sius, agent of the Indian Rights As-
sociation, or other persons, against
United States court officials in the In-
dian Territory, thus refers to Marshal
Colbert's connection with the Tribal
Development Company:

Mr. Colbert says that his friend, Kirby
Purdum, reserved some stock for him when
the company was organized, in March, 1903,
during the marshal's absence in Washington,
and claims that he never accepted the stock
or paid for it. In one word this last statement
is probably true; but it is clear, from the
examination of the marshal himself, that his
objection to taking or retaining the stock was
an afterthought, and I think it is also clear
that the publications in the newspapers and
rumors of investigation had much to do with
convincing him that it would be best for him
not to be connected with the company. On January
28, 1903, he transferred the stock by indorse-
ment to H. L. Muldrow, the husband of his
wife's sister.

When The Times exclusively pub-
lished the list of directors of the
aforesaid company with Colbert's
name as a director, he denied that he
had any connection with it. As to
this vehement denial the Attorney
General states:

Mr. Colbert was asked: "How is it your
name appears in the advertisements of the
company?"

This was the very question asked
by The Times when it published one
of the advertisements. What was
Colbert's answer? We quote from
the Attorney General's report, which
gives Colbert's reply:

"At the time I did not consider that it would
be objectionable for a man's name to appear

upon these advertisements or their letter-
heads, and I did not ask the company to go
ahead and reprint all of their stationery, etc.

While the Attorney General was
not satisfied with the explanation, and
thought it somewhat strange that Col-
bert, who first denied all connection
with the concern, either as stockholder
or director, could have "transferred
the stock by indorsement to H. L.
Muldrow, the husband of his wife's
sister," Mr. Knox says:

In my opinion the marshal's connection with
this land company was begun and terminated
in such ways and times, and his official duties
are such, that his removal from office on ac-
count of such connection would be unduly
severe punishment.

The report continues:

There are a number of wholly different charges
against the marshal, each one of which has
been investigated and several of which have
been established, among these last being that
Deputy Marshal E. S. Adams (who has lately
resigned) was guilty of drunkenness and disor-
derly conduct; that Chief Office Deputy
George F. Gates received, as Gates himself
admits, three consignments of liquor addressed
to himself; that Deputy Marshal Oscar Wilkin-
son has several times been intoxicated, and on
one occasion used abusive and insulting lan-
guage to a lady; that there has been some loose-
ness in the matter of permitting intoxicants
to be introduced into the Territory contrary
to law, and that the marshal has sometimes
been absent from his district with-out leave.

Gates and Wilkinson were removed
upon those charges, but as to Colbert,
the Attorney General says:

I think the marshal is deserving of severe
censure, but I do not recommend his removal
from office without further proceedings. There
are two charges, one just received at the de-
partment, concerning private financial trans-
actions of Marshal Colbert, upon which I have
not sufficient information as yet to make a
report. If either shall, upon investigation, be
established, he should undoubtedly be removed
from office.

The charges "concerning private
financial transactions" are supported
by affidavits. One made by the attor-
ney for the bank at Chickasha charges
Colbert with mortgaging 500
head of cattle upon which he bor-
rowed \$4,000 from the bank. When
the note became due the cattle could
not be found.

Another charge is that Colbert, be-
ing the principal owner of the court
house at Tishomingo, which he leased
to the Government by contract, signed
by himself, subsequently mortgaged
the rents to a trust company. The
mortgage filed in evidence is signed
by Colbert, his mother-in-law, Mattie
Fisher; his wife, Agnes Colbert; his
sister-in-law, Daisy Muldrow, and her
husband, H. L. Muldrow, jr.

Blunders of the Educated.

The "Evening Post" Contrasts the Mis-
takes of Educated and Illiterate.

The "New York Evening Post" ad-
vances an argument which will be
balm to the feelings of its illiterate
readers—if it has any. After quot-
ing several examples of laughable
blunders made by the illiterate, it goes
on to quote examples of mixed meta-
phors and other absurd mistakes
made by educated persons who even
pose as critics. These quotations, it
is fair to say, are not taken from the
"Post" itself. That would be too much
to expect. They resemble the famous
mixed metaphor of that orator who
exclaimed that he smelled a rat and
saw him floating in the air, and would
now proceed to nip him in the bud.

There is a point, however, which
might have been made in this article,
which was not made. It is that the
blunders of illiterate people in this
country, their lack of ability to spell,
and so on, are often directly due to
the incompetency of school boards and
teachers supposed to be educated.

When, for example, the school board
of a great city adds one study after
another to the curriculum, so that
children are taught algebra, Latin,
physical geography, and modern lan-
guages, when they have not yet
learned to spell, to write a business
letter, or to use their own language
correctly, somebody is to blame, and
usually it is not an illiterate person.

It ought to be obvious that teachers
and superintendents who do not thor-
oughly understand the capacity of the
pupils in a school are not fit to con-
trol that school, and that if they insist
on teaching children of twelve or
thirteen languages when they do not
yet know English, or push them into
algebra when they do not know
enough arithmetic to keep books cor-
rectly, the whole course of education
conducted by them is likely to be one
colossal blunder.

England's Prestige.

The Reasons for Her Loss of Influence
in the Commercial World.

An English schoolboy, writing an
essay on a Sunday-school subject, is
said to have evolved the following
fable:

"So he sed unto Mosses, Come
forth; but he come fifth, and lost the
job. Moral: Gilt up uly."

This is encouraging, measurably so,
at least. It indicates that the school-
boys in the British Empire are begin-
ning to grasp the idea that the way to
get anything is to be on hand when it
is given out. It is an idea badly
needed by British statesmen in gen-
eral, to judge by recent develop-
ments.

We often hear complaints, deliv-

ered in a mild tone of wonder, from
English folk, to the effect that we
Americans are so busy, such hustlers,
such money-grabbers, that we are
really a danger to society. There is a
certain amount of truth in this. Some
Americans do work unreasonably
hard, and grow old before their time,
and pay too little attention to ethics
and happiness, and other things which
make life worth living. But it is
nevertheless true that no country can
get anything which is worth having
without striving for it. The English
critics do not deny that the things we
get are worth having, and that the
things Germany gets in the way of
commerce are worth having, but they
seem to think England ought to have
them as a matter of course.

The English schoolboy was right in
his inference; but he was mistaken
about Moses. There is no record that
Moses ever lost anything by procrastina-
tion, unless it was his temper that
time he stayed too long away from
his flock and came back to find them
worshipping the golden calf. Moses
was a meek and patient man, but he
would not have been a leader if he
had been the dilatory person described
in the fable. Neither would the men
who made England great have accom-
plished their end if they had gone
about it in the way their successors
have taken. If the Anglo-Saxon race
stands for anything it stands for dar-
ing, enterprise, the courage to mark
out new paths. There are men of this
spirit in England today, and there are
more of them in the colonies. If they,
and not the conservative and timid,
can shape England's policy the Em-
pire may regain lost ground in com-
merce and military prestige. But
one thing is certain, that ground can-
not be regained unless the British
government, from the war office to the
consuls in the Far East, is imbued
with a determination to learn what it
does not know.

"What is sentiment but moral sense?"
asks the "New York American." Well,
it is not for a mere non-combatant to
say, but if the sentiments felt by cer-
tain Democratic leaders toward Mr.
Hearst are evidences of their moral
sense, Mr. Hearst's moral condition
must be pretty bad.

If the Japanese can fight the way they
do, living on rice and fish, it is not for
us to urge them to eat beefsteak. They
might have all creation on the run.

The projected Republican platform:
Plank No. 1—T. R.
Plank No. 2—T. Roosevelt.
Plank No. 3—Mr. Roosevelt.
Plank No. 4—Colonel Roosevelt.
Plank No. 5—Theodore Roosevelt.
Plank No. 6—The Great Conservative.

Perhaps it is just as well that there is
not to be a Russian exhibit at the St.
Louis fair. The bears, in their present
mood, might chew up the chrysanthem-
ums.

It is up to the universal peace advoca-
tes to explain why the czar does not
take his case to The Hague for arbitra-
tion.

President Roosevelt probably was "de-
lighted" to see Pierpont Morgan, but
what the public would like to know is,
whether Mr. Morgan was delighted when
he went away.

When it comes to choosing a leader
who can really promote peace and har-
mony in the Democratic party, what is
the matter with Marce Henry Watter-
son, of Kentucky?

At any rate, after the training of this
winter, we shall all be in trim to go and
hunt for the North Pole.

Report comes of a stage held up in
the West. During the past theatrical
year in the East the audience has been
helped up.

If Japan would only come within
hugging distance of the Bear, bones
might crack, but she insists on using
those unpleasant modern methods.

Dowie is said to have been mobbed in
Sydney. How glad the dear old gen-
tleman will be to get back to New York,
where the people are patient!

Stories of the absent-mindedness of
John Sharp Williams are so persistently
circulated that the public will begin to
think that this statesman should tie a
string to his mind so that he will know
where it is.

The dogs of war may be getting some
glory out of all this, but how about
the poor little Korean bone?

People are obliged to stand in line
three and a half hours to get tickets
for the opera in New York, and then
they never find anything available ex-
cept the last three rows in the balcony.
Funny, how little room there is in a
New York opera house when the specu-
lator is in town.

A little more and Russia will wish
those neutrality laws were in the mid-
dle of the next century.

BARNYARD WISDOM.

Said the rooster in the barnyard
To the rooster on the vane:
"I'm a mighty knowing fellow
At predicting when 'twill rain."
"For I cast my eye upon you
And observe which way it blows,
Then I rouse the farmer's family
With my most sagacious crows."
So, to gain a reputation,
And to quaff of fortune's cup,
You will find the plan a good one—
Have a friend that's higher up.
—Elsie McLandburgh Wilson, in Life.

AMBITIOUS STATESMEN'S
SEEK HANNA'S SHOES

Situation in Ohio Reveals Conditions Which May Develop
a Fierce Factional Fight.

As the heavy iron gates upon the vault
in Lake View Cemetery clanged together
yesterday, the political friends of the
late Senator Hanna turned away from
the tomb, dried their weeping eyes, and
hurried back to their hotels to discuss
the Senatorial situation, and lay their
plans for the election of his successor.

Preliminary preparations for the con-
test have, of course, been going on ever
since it became known that the Sena-
tor's illness would result in his death;
there has been a quiet mobilization of
forces going on all this time, and now
everything is in readiness for the fight,
which promises to be most interesting.
No one is able to say what the outcome
will be, or what the effect will be upon
politics. As heretofore stated, the
logical successor of the late Senator
would seem to be the Hon. Charles Dick,
of the Akron district, yet logic and polit-
ics do not always go hand in hand.
There are too many men in the game
playing politics to give heed altogether
to logic.

Only one thing seems at present
reasonably certain in the preliminary
stages of the contest, and that is that
the new Senator will be a north Ohio
man, because Senator Foraker is a
north Ohio man, and, therefore, the
chances for Governor Herrick, Represen-
tative Burton and Governor Herrick, the
last two both of Cleveland.

If General Dick could hold the old
Hanna organization intact there would
be no doubt of his success, but now that
their old chief is gone, some of them
feel that "they are released from their
obligations to the old organization and
are free to align themselves as they see
fit, and they are anxious to place them-
selves behind the heaviest guns.

Herrick in Race.

A complication in the situation results
from the fact that, much to the sur-
prise of many of his friends and those
who supported him earnestly in the last
campaign, Governor Herrick is disposed
to "enter the race." The phenomenal po-
pularity which Governor Herrick received
last November appears to have in-
creased his importance as a political
factor, in his own opinion, and he is
eagerly anxious to give the people of
Ohio a chance to elect him. He has
sought the governorship at a time
when he has had very little political ex-
perience, and having gained the office
he is now anxious after having held it
for a month to relinquish it for higher
hopes. Herrick will draw strength
from Dick, as Burton will.

Then Senator Foraker enters into the
situation. His faction of the Republican
party controls something like twenty
votes in the Legislature, and the thing
which is troubling him is how he can
best dispose of them to his own advan-
tage, for Senator Foraker is as much
interested in the outcome of the Sena-
torial fight as any of the men who are
seeking to succeed Senator Hanna. For
two years Senator Foraker has been

THE
PERSONAL SIDE

KILLED THE CANARY.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin has
been sending very fine grass seed to
some of his constituents for a couple of
years. Last week he received this let-
ter:

"Dear Mr. Cooper: I want to thank you
very much for the seed you have been
sending me. Please do not send any
more, as our canary died on the grass
seed. Last week he received this let-
ter:

HE FOUND WALKER.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker devotes
more time to canal matters than to
fashion plates and could hardly be
called spick and span in his civilian
clothes, he wears it to his work. A
stranger would be far more likely to
take Admiral Walker for a country-
man than a retired army officer. His
long whiskers are of the type so popu-
lar with rural drunks, and his rolling
walk might well be taken for the move-
ment acquired by following a plow.

A brusque young man in search of the
Canal Commission encountered Admiral
Walker in a corridor of the Corcoran
Building and asked: "Where is the
Canal Commission?"

"Can you tell me where I will find
Walker?"

"Yes," Admiral Walker replied. "Just
come with me."
The dapper young fellow followed Ad-
miral Walker into his office. The ad-
miral took a seat behind his desk and
invited the young man to sit down.

"Well, what can I do for you?" Ad-
miral Walker asked of the young man
who began to squirm uneasily in his
chair.

"I can't say definitely," replied
the young man. "I've quite a list to
make, and I'd like to continue. You see how
interesting I am."

"How much more time does the gen-
tleman from Tennessee desire?" he
asked.

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IN SOCIETY

Official and Resident Cir-
cles at Washington's
Hospitable Tables.

The Austrian ambassador and Madame
Hengemuller, who have recently re-
turned from a visit to New York, where
they were the recipients of much at-
tention, were the guests of honor last
evening at a dinner given by Senator
and Mrs. Depeve.

Other guests included Baroness von
Sternburg, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Mr.
Waterlow, of the British embassy, and
Mrs. Waterlow; General and Mrs. Foster,
Mr. and Mrs. May, Mrs. Burton Harri-
son, Mrs. Cowles, Miss Deering, Miss
Hatten, Colonel Morrell, Mr. Ralke of
the British embassy, Mr. Waiters of
the Belgian embassy, Count de Clermont
Tonnerre, and Mr. Blair.

Representative and Mrs. Sibley enter-
tained a dinner last evening in honor
of the Secretary of the Treasury and
Mrs. Shaw.

Invited to meet them were Justice
of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Brewer,
Senator and Mrs. Bailey, Representative
and Mrs. Overstreet, Representative and
Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Rittman, Mr.
and Mrs. McManis, and Mr. and Mrs.
William Wilson.

Paymaster General of the Army and
Mrs. Bates, who have leased their home
in N. Street to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Eno,
of New York, gave a handsomely ap-
pointed dinner at the Alibi Club last
evening, in honor of General and Mrs.
Chaffee.

Other guests were the Secretary of the
Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and
Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs.
George Lothrop Bradley, Mr. and Mrs.
P. E. Emory, Colonel and Mrs. W. H.
Rockhill, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague,
Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Albert Bacon, Sena-
tor and Mrs. McManis, Rear Ad-
miral Read, and General Bliss.

Senator and Mrs. Dryden were also
among the dinner givers, last evening.
Their guests were Justice and Mrs.
Peckham, General and Mrs. Draper, Mr.
and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Represen-
tative and Mrs. Payne, Representative
and Mrs. Metcalf, Colonel Symons,
Representative Gillett, Mr. and Mrs.
Frederick Alger, Mrs. Leonard Wood,
Mrs. Butler, and Miss Haguer.

MRS. BOYLE IMPROVED.

Mrs. Richard B. Boyle, wife of Lieu-
tenant Boyle, of the Third police pre-
cinct, was reported to be slightly im-
proved today. The doctors attending the
patient say there is hope of recovery.

Anders L. Zorn Guest

at Pre-Lent Reception

One of the delightful receptions that
immediately preceded Lent was given
by Mrs. Devin and Dr. Rosalie Slaught-
er, at the Gloucester, in honor of the
distinguished Swedish artist, Anders L.
Zorn, who is making a short stay in
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Among the guests present were the
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